

HI-TECH PROJECTS

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MOST DEMANDABLE PROJECTS

FLEXIBLE PACKAGING (ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING)

[3239]

Flexible packaging products include candy wrappers, bags for cookies, snack foods, fresh and frozen products, diapers and personal hygiene products, envelopes for powdered soups and juices, flexible bags for ketchup and mayonnaise and for cleaning products such as laundry detergents, labels for beverage bottles, peel-off lids and labels for yogurt containers and wrappers for ice cream products. All of the Company's products are manufactured in accordance with international requirements and customized to meet individual customer specifications. Production of flexible packaging products begins in pre-press. The main pre-press process involves the digital design for packaging graphics, including color separation, text and layout. There are two forms of printing: rotogravure and flexography. The rotogravure printing process involves diamond-etching a cylinder for each product's color layer. It is appropriate for high-quantity orders. Flexographic printing process requires a polymer plate (one for each color) with the design to be printed, that is wrapped around a metallic cylinder. Traditionally, machinery and equipment requirements for rotogravure printing have been greater than for flexographic printing, and as a result, flexographic printing has been more commonly used. While flexographic printing quality has traditionally been inferior to the rotogravure method in terms of printing clarity and quality, these differences have been diminishing over time as the quality and equipment investments in the flexographic printing method have increased.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.18 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 2.12 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.43 Cr
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	49%

LONG CUFF LATEX GLOVES AND NITRILE GLOVES [3238]

Surgical gloves and examination gloves are called Medical gloves. These gloves are medical safety accessories that ensure sanitary hospital conditions by limiting patients' exposure to infectious matter. They also serve to protect health professionals from disease through contact with body fluids. Medical gloves are traditionally made of latex and powdered with cornstarch. Since cornstarch can impede healing if it gets into tissues (as during surgery), non-powdered gloves are being increasingly

used during surgery and other sensitive procedures. Special manufacturing processes are used to compensate for the lack of powder. There are two main types of gloves: examination and surgical. Surgical gloves have more precise sizing (numbered sizing generally from 2.5 to size 9) and may be made to higher specifications. Due to the increasing rate of latex allergy among health professionals as well as in the general population, there has been an increasing move to gloves made of non-latex materials such as vinyl or nitrile rubber. However, these gloves have not yet replaced latex gloves in surgical procedures, as gloves made of alternate materials generally do not fully match the fine control or greater sensitivity to touch available with latex surgical gloves. High-grade non-latex gloves (such as nitrile gloves) also cost two or more times the price of their latex counterparts, a fact that has often prevented switching to these alternate materials in cost-sensitive environments, such as many hospitals. Powder-free medical gloves are also used in medical clean room environments, where the need for cleanliness is often similar to that in a sensitive medical environment. Similar but specially tested gloves are used in electronics cleanrooms.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	15000 Pairs/Day
Land & Building (500 sq.mt)	Rs. 62 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1 Cr
W.C. for 2 Month	Rs. 53.91 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.21 Cr
Rate of Return	53%
Break Even Point	42%

POTATO CHIPS AND CRISPS

[3237]

When American-style potato chips were introduced in Great Britain in the 1920s, to avoid confusion with the established term "chip potatoes" they were called potato crisps or simply crisps. Over time, though, these clearly drawn distinctions became blurred. For instance, British-style batter-fried fillets and fried potatoes have become popular in the United States and Canada, and even on the western side of the Atlantic they're called "fish and chips." Similarly, when thin French fries—along with hamburgers and other American fast foods—went global, the word "fries" became the standard term in many English-speaking countries (at least in fast-food outlets). Likewise, as American snack foods were marketed overseas, the term potato chips was adopted throughout the world, even in the United Kingdom—although most people there do still call them "crisps." The creators of novel potato-based snacks have introduced some new coinages to the world of chips and crisps. In 1967, General Mills introduced Chipos, said to

be tastier, crisper, lighter, and less oily because they were fried much faster than traditional potato chips. Two years later Procter & Gamble introduced Pringles, made from dehydrated and reconstituted potatoes. Pringles are uniform in size and shape, so they can be stacked and packaged in a tube. Chipos didn't make the cut as a commercial product. Pringles were a tremendous success and are sold all over the world, but apparently the time has not arrived for them to be enshrined in an Oxford dictionary. Potato is widely consumed as food all over the world. Cooked potatoes, in various forms are offered in restaurants and refreshment stalls and variety of processed potato products are available in the market. Surplus and cull potatoes are used as feed for livestock and also as raw material for the manufacture of starch, ethyl alcohol and a few other industrial products.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4.80 MT/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.81 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.22 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 4.60 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 9.83 Cr
Rate of Return	60%
Break Even Point	45%

MILK COW FARM {10,000 COW}

[3236]

Holstein Friesians (often shortened as Friesians in Europe and Holsteins in North America) are a breed of cattle known today as the world's highest-production dairy animals. Originating in Europe, Friesians were bred in what is now the Netherlands and more specifically in the two northern provinces of North Holland and Friesland, and northern Germany, more specifically what is now Schleswig-Holstein Germany. The animals were the regional cattle of the Frisians and the Saxons. The Dutch breeders bred and oversaw the development of the breed with the goal of obtaining animals that could best use grass, the area's most abundant resource. Over the centuries, the result was a high-producing, black-and-white dairy cow. It is black and white due to artificial selection by the breeders. With the growth of the New World markets began to develop for milk in North America and South America, and dairy breeders turned to the Netherlands for their livestock. After about 8,800 Friesians (black pied Germans) had been imported,

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (25 Acres)	Rs. 13.11 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.35 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 18.89 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 133 Cr
Rate of Return	62%
Break Even Point	20%

Best Industries to Start and Grow

GREEN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND ASSEMBLING [3235]

Green house are frequently used to control or modify the exciting environmental factor which effects the plant growth. If the environmental parameter are controlled, crops can be produced for specific market dates and the quality maintained by eliminating many of the variation and hazards associated with weather. Temperature can be regulated with varying degree of precision damage from wind and rain are avoided. Secondly the injury from plant diseases and insect is reduced but not completely eliminated. Growing media, moisture content and fertility levels can be adjusted to meet plant requirement. The precision with which the environment is regulated is determined by the ability of the grower to manage the green houses equipment and control.

COST ESTIMATION (US\$ DOLLAR)

Land & Building (8 Acres)	US\$ 19.40 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	US\$ 3.65 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	US\$ 1.17 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	US\$ 25.54 Lacs
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	60%

FRUIT JUICE OF DIFFERENT CATEGORY [3234]

Packaged juice market has charted a high growth trajectory, thanks to its easy availability, anytime - anywhere consumption and convenience. Within the beverages market, the fruit-based beverages category is one of the fastest growing categories, and has grown at a CAGR of over 30 percent over the past decade. As of March 2013, the Indian packaged juices market was valued at Rs 1,100 crore (~USD 200 million) and projected to grow at a CAGR of ~15 percent over the next three years. The packaged fruit juices market can be divided into three sub-categories: fruit drinks, juices, and nectar drinks. Fruit drinks, which have a maximum of 30 percent fruit content, are the highest-selling category, with a 60 percent share of the market. Frooti, Jumpin, Maaza, etc. are the most popular products in this category. Fruit juices, on the other hand, are 100 percent composed of fruit content, and claim a 30 percent market share at present. In contrast, nectar drinks have between 25 and 90 percent fruit content, but account for only about 10 percent of the market. The rising number of health-conscious consumers is giving a boost to fruit juices; it has been observed that consumers are shifting from fruit-based drinks to fruit juices as they consider the latter a healthier breakfast/snack option. Dabur is the market leader in the Indian packaged

juices market with its brands Real and Real Activ. Other players include Parle, Fresh Gold, and Godrej. Some of the other brands of fruit juices and drinks include Frooti, Appy, Mazza, Minute Maid, Slice, Fresh Gold, and Del Monte. Considering the attractiveness of the segment, diversified consumer food companies such as ITC are working towards making a foray into packaged juices.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4000 Ltr/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.66 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.51 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.81 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.13 Cr
Rate of Return	39%
Break Even Point	43%

POLYETHYLENE BOTTLE MANUFACTURING UPTO 2 LTRS. [3233]

Well over 80 million tones of poly(ethene), often known as polyethylene and polythene, is manufactured each year making it the world's most important plastic. This accounts for over 60% of the ethene manufactured each year. Poly(ethene) is produced in three main forms: low density (LDPE) (< 0.930 g cm-3) and linear low density (LLDPE) (ca 0.915-0.940 g cm-3) and high density (HDPE) (ca 0.940-0.965 g cm-3). The LDPE or LLDPE form is preferred for film packaging and for electrical insulation. HDPE is blow-moulded to make containers for household chemicals such as washing-up liquids and drums for industrial packaging. It is also extruded as piping.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4800 Bottles/Day
Land & Building (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.23 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 75 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 31.66 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.36 Cr
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	67%

CERAMIC TILES FACTORY [3232]

Tiles have been used as surfacing for walls and floors for thousands of years because of their beauty and durability. They have been produced in most of the countries of the world because of the abundance of the raw materials and the simplicity of the manufacturing technology. These two factors, together with the employment, generating capacity of this labour - intensive industry have attracted the interest of developing countries. The term 'ceramic' is normally applied to products made of clay. Clay is a general name for all earths that form a paste when mixed with appropriate

amounts of water and that harden when heated. Most clays are composed of silica and alumina while kaolins are their purest forms. Wall and floor tiles are formed by pressing higher grades of clay after blending them with flint, feldspar and talc. Ceramic tiles are classified under two headings. (i) Unglazed ceramic sets, flag and paving, hearth wall tiles. (ii) Glazed ceramic sets, flag and paving, hearth wall tiles. Unglazed stets, flag and paving, hearth and wall tiles:- This heading covers ceramic stets, flags and tiles commonly for paving or for facing walls hearth etc., provided that they unglazed. Flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles are thinner in relation to their surface dimensions than are building bricks. Whereas bricks play an essential part in construction work, forming the very framework of the building, flags and tiles are more especially intended for setting in cement on the surface of existing wall, etc. They also differ from roofing tiles in that they are usually flat and do not need to be pierced or provided with the nibs or otherwise shaped for interlocking and that they are designed to be placed side by side without overlapping. Flags are larger than tiles and are usually rectangular; tiles may be of other geometric shapes (hexagonal, Octagonal, etc.). Tiles are mainly used for facing walls, mantelpieces, hearth, floors and paths, flags are more especially used for paving or flooring or as hearth slabs. In general unglazed tile may be defined as a hard, dense tile of uniform composition throughout, deriving colour and texture from the materials of which the body is made. Glazed stets, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles: This heading covers tiles, flags and stets that have been glazed, frequently after some form of decoration. For the purpose of this heading, the term "glazing" includes salt glazing (i.e. spraying the goods with salt during the firing to produce a vitreous glaze), as well as methods using the enamels, glazes, etc. Glazed tiles may be defined as a tile with a fused impervious facial finish composed of ceramic materials, fused to the body of the tile which may be non-vitreous, semi-vitreous, vitreous or impervious. Ceramics industry in India is about 100 year old and has by now formed a sizable industrial base. In fact the industry has been growing at the rate of 10 to 15% per annum. Ceramic arts and crafts are age-old professions in India. With the impact of modern science and technology, these traditional arts have grown into an important industrial occupation for a large number of our people. Over the years, the ceramic and allied industries of our country have witnessed great changes, both in the quality and quantity of products manufactured, and today

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these industries play a vital role in the country's industrial and socio-economic-progress.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1500 Boxes/Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.07 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.85 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.07 Cr
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	62%

LED LIGHTS (HOME AND STREET LIGHTS) ASSEMBLY/

MANUFACTURING PLANT [3231]

Light emitting diode (LED) is a semiconducting device that emits light when electrical current is applied to the device. LEDs are said to be the future light source because of their low energy usage and efficiency. The advantages of LEDs are that they are very robust, have a very long lifetime or up to 50,000 hours, they are easily dimmable and fail by dimming over time, rather than burn off like incandescent light bulbs. LEDs cause less glare irritation because of the smaller beam angle of the luminaire. LEDs are very common as indicator lights in electrical equipment and recently in higher power applications such as flashlights and artificial lighting. The colour of the light depends on the composition and condition of the semiconducting material used. It can be infrared, visible or ultraviolet. Blue, green and red LEDs can be used to produce most perceptible colours, including white. Today, after many years of development, the LEDs on the market are now emitting white light in different colour temperatures as well as an advanced RGB control to produce coloured light to capture different moods for various aspects. Because of the huge potential of LED technology and the constant improvements in the quality (e.g. colour rendering), it can be predicted that the use of LEDs will become more common in both homes and offices with the advantage of energy savings due to their efficiency and long lifetime. Another advantage of using LED is it does not contain Hg, which is not an eco-friendly chemical and has adverse effect on human body.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1623 Nos/Day
Land & Building (600 sq.mt)	Rs. 43.50 Lac
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.93 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.95 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.54 Cr
Rate of Return	107%
Break Even Point	24%

SOLAR LEAD ACID BATTERY [3229]

The lead acid-battery is the most commonly used in solar power system applications. Lead Acid Storage Batteries is an electro-chemical system that converts electrical energy into direct current electricity. It is also known as storage batteries and has wide applications in Automobiles, UPS/Inverters, Traction/Electrical Sub-Station, Telecommunication, Solar Photovoltaic system etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1025 Nos/Day
Land & Building (9000sq.mt)	Rs. 7.28 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.45 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 15.37 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 26.63 Cr.
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	56%

RUBBER HOSE PIPE [3228]

Actually Hose is a super pier and is used where rigid pipe can not go in practice. The Hoses are very popular, because these are the most convenient and flexible means for transportation of fluids, hoses and steam even at high pressure. All their property of Inertness to most of materials which are conveyed keeping the physical and chemical property same. The variety of hoses made is very large, since hose is specially made for such applications. A practical list of type include air, acid, beverage, chemical creamery, water spray paint, gas Hose pipe. Hoses, in fact are used for the transportation of fluid where pressure is present at high rate. Generally at low pressure rubber tubing is used. Gouses have wide range of applications. Another simple type of hose is produced on Barding or weaving cards or threads into tube or sewing strips of cotton duck into a tubular form. When the plain rubber tube and the plain fabric tube are combined and reinforced by metal we have making of an endless assessment of modern rubber Hose. In the typical industrial Hose, the inside tube is a simple extruded part which is covered by one or several reinforcing layers of woven fabric or by cards braided then to cover a rubber compound designed to resist wear and rough handling, is placed over the reinforcing plies. The tube reinforcing layers and cover are vulcanized into a single structure. Hose makers produce the products for specific types of service by varying the nature of number of reinforcing plies and also by adding further element.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 Pieces/Day
Land & Building (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.01 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 22.55 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 22.12 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.50 Cr
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	62%

SOLAR WATER HEATER MANUFACTURING PLANT [3227]

A Solar Water Heater is a device that uses solar energy to heat water for domestic, commercial, and industrial needs. Heating of water is the most common application of solar energy in the world. A typical solar water heating system can save up to 1500 units of electricity every year, for every 100 litres per day of solar water heating capacity. The Sun's rays fall on the collector panel (a component of solar water heating system). A black absorbing surface (absorber) inside the collector absorbs solar radiation and transfers the heat energy to water flowing through it. Heated water is collected in a tank which is insulated to prevent heat loss. Circulation of water from the tank through the collectors and back to the tank continues either automatically due to thermo siphon effect or through a circulation pump.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	3 Nos/Day
Land & Building (2500 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.07 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 45.70 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.40 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.19 Cr
Rate of Return	39%
Break Even Point	53%

PV PANELS MANUFACTURING PLANT [3226]

Solar Panels are in general Silicon made Rectangular Shaped Glass Covered Products which Produce Electricity when exposed to the Sun. These Panels produce Direct Current (DC) Electricity which has to be converted by a Solar Inverter to Alternating Current (AC) Electricity to be used by Consumers. Solar PV panel refers to a panel designed to absorb the sun's rays as a source of energy for generating electricity. A photovoltaic (in short PV) module is a packaged, connect assembly of typically 6x10 solar cells. Solar Photovoltaic panels constitute the solar array of a photovoltaic system that generates and supplies solar electricity in commercial and residential applications. Each module is rated by its DC output power under standard test conditions, and typically ranges from 100 to 365 watts. A single solar module can produce only a limited amount of power; most installations contain multiple modules. A photovoltaic system typically includes a panel or an array of solar modules, a solar inverter, and sometimes a battery and/or solar tracker and interconnection wiring. The price of solar power, together with batteries for storage, has continued to fall so that in many countries it is cheaper than ordinary fossil fuel electricity from the grid (there is "grid parity"). Solar panel refers to a panel designed to absorb the

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sun's rays as a source of energy for generating electricity or heating. A photovoltaic (PV) module is a packaged, connect assembly of typically 6x10 solar cells. Solar Photovoltaic panels constitute the solar array of a photovoltaic system that generates and supplies solar electricity in commercial and residential applications. Each module is rated by its DC output power under standard test conditions, and typically ranges from 100 to 365 watts. A photovoltaic cell is a specialized semiconductor diode electronic device that converts light energy into electrical energy. Solar Cell converts light energy into the electrical energy. A solar cell is basically a p-n junction diode. It utilizes photovoltaic effect to convert light energy into electrical energy. Although this is basically a junction diode, but constructionally it is little bit different from conventional p-n junction diode. A very thin layer of p-type semiconductor is grown on a relatively thicker n-type semiconductor. We provide few finer electrodes on the top of the p-type semiconductor layer. These electrodes do not obstruct light to reach the thin p-type layer. Just below the p-type layer there is a p-n junction. We also provide a current collecting electrode at the bottom of the n-type layer. We encapsulate the entire assembly by thin glass to protect the solar cell from any mechanical shock.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	84 KW/Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.22 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.63 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 9.70 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 15.94 Cr
Rate of Return	90%
Break Even Point	26%

AAC BLOCK MANUFACTURING PLANT [3225]

Autoclaved aerated concrete is a versatile lightweight construction material and usually used as blocks. Compared with normal (ie: "dense" concrete) aircrete has a low density and excellent insulation properties. The low density is achieved by the formation of air voids to produce a cellular structure. These voids are typically 1mm-5mm across and give the material its characteristic appearance. Blocks typically have strengths ranging from 3-9 Nmm-2 (when tested in accordance with BS EN 771-1:2000). Densities range from about 460 to 750 kg m-3; for comparison, medium density concrete blocks have a typical density range of 1350-1500 kg m-3 and dense concrete blocks a range of 2300-2500 kg m-3. Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks are excellent thermal insulators and are typically used to form the inner leaf of a cavity wall. They are also used in the outer leaf, when they are usually

rendered, and in foundations. It is possible to construct virtually an entire house from autoclaved aerated concrete, including walls, floors - using reinforced aircrete beams, ceilings and the roof. Autoclaved aerated concrete is easily cut to any required shape. Aircrete also has good acoustic properties and it is durable, with good resistance to sulfate attack and to damage by fire and frost. Aerated Concrete Blocks exhibit their superiority over the conventional concrete blocks by virtue of their light weight. This is attributed to the fact that these blocks are porous with small air holes (Not for air pass). Another specificity of Aerated concrete blocks is their strength being more than the conventional concrete block.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	50 Cubic mtr/Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.88Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 55.54 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.74 Cr.
Rate of Return	21%
Break Even Point	66%

COFFEE ROASTING OF GREEN COFFEE BEANS [3224]

Coffee is a beverage made by grinding roasted coffee beans and allowing hot water to flow through them. Dark, flavorful, and aromatic, the resulting liquid is usually served hot, when its full flavor can best be appreciated. Coffee is served internationally—with over one third of the world's population consuming it in some form, it ranks as the most popular processed beverage—and each country has developed its own preferences about how to prepare and present it. For example, coffee drinkers in Indonesia drink hot coffee from glasses, while Middle Easterners and some Africans serve their coffee in dainty brass cups. The Italians are known for their espresso, a thick brew served in tiny cups and made by dripping hot water over twice the normal quantity of ground coffee, and the French have contributed café au lait, a combination of coffee and milk or cream which they consume from bowls at breakfast. A driving force behind coffee's global popularity is its caffeine content: a six-ounce (2.72 kilograms) cup of coffee contains 100 milligrams of caffeine, more than comparable amounts of tea (50 milligrams), cola (25 milligrams), or cocoa (15 milligrams). Caffeine, an alkaloid that occurs naturally in coffee, is a mild stimulant that produces a variety of physical effects. Because caffeine stimulates the cortex of the brain, people who ingest it experience enhanced concentration. Athletes are sometimes advised to drink coffee prior to competing, as caffeine renders skeletal muscles less susceptible to exhaustion

and improves coordination. However, these benefits accrue only to those who consume small doses of the drug. Excessive amounts of caffeine produce a host of undesirable consequences, acting as a diuretic, stimulating gastric secretions, upsetting the stomach, contracting blood vessels in the brain (people who suffer from headaches are advised to cut their caffeine intake), and causing overacute sensation, irregular heartbeat, and trembling. On a more serious level, many researchers have sought to link caffeine to heart disease, benign breast cysts, pancreatic cancer, and birth defects. While such studies have proven inconclusive, health official nonetheless recommend that people limit their coffee intake to fewer than four cups daily or drink decaffeinated varieties. Coffee originated on the plateaus of central Ethiopia. By A.D. 1000, Ethiopian Arabs were collecting the fruit of the tree, which grew wild, and preparing a beverage from its beans. During the fifteenth century traders transplanted wild coffee trees from Africa to southern Arabia. The eastern Arabs, the first to cultivate coffee, soon adopted the Ethiopian Arabs' practice of making a hot beverage from its ground, roasted beans. The Arabs' fondness for the drink spread rapidly along trade routes, and Venetians had been introduced to coffee by 1600. In Europe as in Arabia, church and state officials frequently proscribed the new drink, identifying it with the often-liberal discussions conducted by coffee house habitués, but the institutions nonetheless proliferated, nowhere more so than in seventeenth-century London. The first coffee house opened there in 1652, and a large number of such establishments (café;s) opened soon after on both the European continent (café derives from the French term for coffee) and in North America, where they appeared in such Eastern cities as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia in the last decade of the seventeenth century. In the United States, coffee achieved the same, almost instantaneous popularity that it had won in Europe. However, the brew favored by early American coffee drinkers tasted significantly different from that enjoyed by today's connoisseurs, as nineteenth-century cookbooks make clear. One 1844 cookbook instructed people to use a much higher coffee/water ratio than we favor today (one tablespoon per sixteen ounces); boil the brew for almost a half an hour (today people are instructed never to boil coffee); and add fish skin, isinglass (a gelatin made from the air bladders of fish), or egg shells to reduce the acidity brought out by boiling the beans so long (today we would discard overly acidic coffee). Coffee yielded from this recipe would strike modern

Top Industries to Start

coffee lovers as intolerably strong and acidic; moreover, it would have little aroma.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2000 Kgs/Day
Land & Building (800 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.20Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 85 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.92 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.06 Cr
Rate of Return	26%
Break Even Point	53%

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR CHAPATI, THEPLA AND OTHER SNACKS (CHAKRI, PURI AND KHAKHRA) [3223]

Dry Snacks or Namkeen products are in demand from over many years in India and are being exporting to many countries. Dal Moth, Chanachur & Bhujia are the important names enhancing the flavour & taste as processed foods. These are food products having no historical background & becomes in market and in social & cultural synonym as the society became more advanced. Chakli a spiral shaped crisp deep fried snacks is one of the traditional Indian snacks item enjoyed during festival like Dewali. The snacks is known with different names and is prepared with wheat flour. It is known as Chakri in Gujarat, Chakli in Maharashtra and Northern India. To make crisp yet melt in mouth. Chakli, whole wheat flour is first steam cooked and then mixed with se same seeds, green chilli - ginger paste, spices and curd into dough. Raw chaklis are made from its dough by using a chakli maker and then they are deep fried until light brown. Thepla are an inherent part of gujarati meals and are used for regular meals travelling and picnics eaten with pickles & curds. Theplas can be enjoyed hot or otherwise sometimes whole Jeera or til can be added to enhance the flavor of theplas. Initially in long-long ago, people did not heard the name of Dal moth, chur or Bhujia like food products. But now days it is well known not in India but world wide. These are mainly consumed during breakfast period & are very much during social & cultural periods. These are used as tasty & flavored food as well as in medicinal way, however, a little it may be, according to ayurveda) because of their carminative stimulative digestive properties. India produces almost all these types of salty processed food products of grains all these types of salty processed food products of grains like Grams, Pulses etc. The main raw materials for these products are Gram pulses & spices. The various food additives & colours may be used to provide sophistications in the products. the raw material are frequency available in India. These salty food products get a

broad market in foreign countries. These products are very much popular not only in India but also overseas countries. Hence, there are a lot of scope and market of these products & therefore, it will provide a very much profitable business.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (450sq.mt)	Rs. 57.70Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 49.50 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 49.61 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.59 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	52%

BAMBOO PLYWOOD MANUFACTURE [3222]

Bamboo flooring and bamboo board are the newest and most revolutionary products in woodworking industry. Bamboo sticks are made from the bamboo pole, then hydraulically laminated under high heat and pressure; the resulting boards are then sanded, moulded and finished similar to wood flooring finished product is protected against fungus and insects. Bamboo flooring and bamboo board is found to be superior to most hardwoods in terms of hardness, stability and fire resistance. Bamboo board has the additional advantage of being made from an abundant, renewable natural resderce bamboo. Unlike trees, which take decades to replace, bamboo groves fully rejuvenate within several years. The specialized machinery used for making bamboo flooring, paneling and boards from the raw bamboo to the finished product, includes bamboo cutting, splitting, drying, sizing, gluing, pressing, planning moulding, sandingand UV curing. Bamboo flooring is used for living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, offices, restaurants, hotels, apartments etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 Cubic Mtrs./Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.03Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 95.35 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.31 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	52%

MONO SODIUM GLUTAMATE THROUGH STARCH AS RAW MATERIAL [3221]

Monosodium glutamate (MSG, also known as sodium glutamate) is the sodium salt of glutamic acid, one of the most abundant naturally occurring non-essential amino acids. Monosodium glutamate is found naturally in tomatoes, cheese and other foods. MSG is used in the food industry as a flavor enhancer with an umami taste that intensifies the meaty, savory flavor of food, as naturally occurring glutamate does in foods such as stews and meat soups. It was first prepared in 1908 by Japanese biochemist Kikunae Ikeda, who

was trying to isolate and duplicate the savory taste of kombu, an edible seaweed used as a base for many Japanese soups. MSG as a flavor enhancer balances, blends, and rounds the perception of other tastes. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has given MSG its generally recognized as safe (GRAS) designation. A popular belief is that large doses of MSG can cause headaches and other feelings of discomfort, known as "Chinese restaurant syndrome," but double-blind tests fail to find evidence of such a reaction. The European Union classifies it as a food additive permitted in certain foods and subject to quantitative limits. MSG has the HS code 29224220 and the E number E621. Pure MSG is reported not to have a pleasant taste until it is combined with a savory aroma. The basic sensory function of MSG is attributed to its ability to enhance savory taste-active compounds when added in the proper concentration. The optimum concentration varies by food; in clear soup, the pleasure score rapidly falls with the addition of more than one gram of MSG per 100 mL. The sodium content (in mass percent) of MSG, 12%, is about one-third of that in sodium chloride (39%), due to the greater mass of the glutamate counterion. Although other salts of glutamate have been used in low-salt soups, they are less palatable than MSG.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20,000 MT/Annun
Land (10,000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.40 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 6.50 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 14.15 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 25.39 Cr
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	57%

ACTIVATED ALUMINA BALLS [3220]

Activated alumina balls are highly capable of adsorbing moisture and water vapors from the applications where air purification is must to obtain the clean product. These balls are produced by heating the aluminum oxide to the high temperature. These balls are odorless, non-toxic, insoluble in water and tasteless that makes this desiccant an ideal choice for several applications used in petrochemical and acid industry. They are helpful in drying of cracked gas, ethylene, propylene, hydrogen and others. They have the ability to adsorb polluted materials as well such as hydrogen sulphide, sulphur oxide, hydrogen fluoride. They are available in different types of sizes which can be used based on the requirements of the particular application and the moisture capacity. Activated alumina balls are perfect desiccant for variety of applications where high moisture adsorption is required. They act as a powerful air drying desiccants which

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are commonly used for air drying, separation and purification of number of industrial applications. The industries include chemical, petrochemical, air and gas, fertilizer etc. These balls have the tendency of never to shrink, swell or become softer when they adsorbed the water. They are work efficiently in preserving the products from damaging effects of humidity, mold or constructional flaws of leakage etc. They are highly demanding due to the unmatched quality and features that make this desiccant a perfect choice for applications.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	30 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.99 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.39 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5.45 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs.18.70 Cr
Rate of Return	32%
Break Even Point	69%

OXYGEN CYLINDER GAS FILLING PLANT [3377]

Oxygen, the gaseous element that constitutes 20.946% of the earth's atmosphere, is essential to respiration and life in all animals and to most forms of vegetation. Oxygen supports the combustion of fuels which supply mankind with heat, light and power, and it enters into oxidative combination with many materials. The speed of reaction and effectiveness of combination increases with oxygen concentrations greater than that of air. Industry has established 99.5% purity for the bulk commercial product. The great importance of the industrial gas, oxygen is due to the usefulness of the acetylene torch for steel welding and steel cutting, and for the welding of other metals, to lesser degree to the oxyhydrogen flame. Oxygen gas in the breathing apparatus for a visitors at high altitudes and for oxygen tents in hospitals is a high altitudes and for oxygen tents in hospitals is a more recent development. An extension of the use of oxygen lies in the increased intensity and speed of reactions brought about by oxygen enriched air instead of ordinary air; the reduction of the cycle time so achieved in chemical or metallurgical process permits a greater yield per volume of equipment, and brings about lower costs. Oxygen as a raw material for synthesizing chemical compounds is in daily use (ethylene oxide, sodium peroxide). Liquid oxygen mixed with carbon black may yet become an important and cheap explosive. Oxygen is one of the basic chemical elements. In its most common form, oxygen is a colorless gas found in air. It is one of the life-sustaining elements on Earth and is needed by all animals. Oxygen is also used in many industrial, commercial, medical, and scientific

applications. It is used in blast furnaces to make steel, and is an important component in the production of many synthetic chemicals, including ammonia, alcohols, and various plastics. Oxygen and acetylene are combusted together to provide the very high temperatures needed for welding and metal cutting. When oxygen is cooled below -297°F (-183°C), it becomes a pale blue liquid that is used as a rocket fuel.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	8 MT/Day
Land & Building (8000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.25 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4 Cr
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 91.72 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.51 Cr
Rate of Return	15%
Break Even Point	67%

LATTICE STEEL TOWER FABRICATION FACTORY [3378]

A lattice tower, also called angle steel tower or electrical tower, is one kind of freestanding framework tower for power transmission line of all voltages, often designed as a space frame or a hyperboloid structure. They are widely used as an electricity transmission towers especially for voltages above 100 kilovolts, being as a self-radiating tower or a carrier of aerials, even an observation tower. Lattice steel towers comprise of several different metal structural elements linked as well as products or welded. A variety of types of lattice steel towers exist. These towers may also be called self supporting transmission towers or free-standing systems, due to their power to help themselves. These systems are not always made from steel; they can also be made from aluminum or galvanized steel. Lattice steel towers are made up of many different steel structural components connected together with bolts or welded. Many different types of lattice steel towers exist. These towers are also called self-supporting transmission towers or free-standing towers, due to their ability to support themselves. Lattice towers provide the advantage of a smaller cost investment compared to others, since they use about half as much material as tubular towers. Yet the lattice tower still provides similar stiffness and reliability as tubular towers. Lattice towers allow wind to pass through the base and tower sections, decreasing the pressure and resistance on the structure. One disadvantage according to some people is the appearance of lattice towers. Lattice structure Lattice steel towers are made up of many different steel structural components connected together with bolts or welded. Many different types of lattice steel towers exist. These towers are also called self-supporting transmission towers or free-standing towers, due to their ability to support themselves. These towers are

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not always made of steel; they can also be made of aluminum or galvanized steel. Self-supporting lattice structure are used for electricity transmission line tower. The lattice structure can be erected easily in very inaccessible location as the tower member can be easily transported. Lattice structures are light and cost effective. A lattice tower is a framework construction made of steel sections. Lattice towers are used for power lines of all voltages, and are the most common type for high-voltage transmission lines. Lattice towers are usually made of galvanized steel. A lattice tower is usually assembled at the location where it is to be erected. This makes very tall towers possible (up to 100 meters - in special cases even higher). Assembly of lattice steel towers can be done using a crane. Lattice steel towers are generally made of angle-profiled steel beams (L- or T- beams). For very tall towers, trusses are often used.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 MT/Day
Land (15000 sq.mt)	Rs. 10.52 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.01 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 23.20 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 39.31 Cr
Rate of Return	33%
Break Even Point	41%

ICING SUGAR MANUFACTURE [3379]

Powdered sugar, also called confectioners' sugar, icing sugar, and icing cake, is a finely ground sugar produced by milling granulated sugar into a powdered state. It usually contains a small amount of anti-caking agent to prevent clumping and improve flow. Although most often produced in a factory, powdered sugar can also be made by processing ordinary granulated sugar in a coffee grinder, or by crushing it by hand in a mortar and pestle. Powdered sugar is utilized in industrial food production when a quick-dissolving sugar is required. Home cooks use it principally to make icing or frosting and other cake decorations. It is often dusted onto baked goods to add a subtle sweetness and delicate decoration. Powdered sugar is available in varying degrees of fineness, most commonly XXX, XXXX, and 10X: the greater the number of Xs, the finer the particles.[1] Finer particles absorb more moisture, which results in caking. Corn starch or tricalcium phosphate is added at 3 to 5% concentration to absorb moisture and to improve flow by reducing friction between sugar crystals. Because of these anticaking agents, it cannot always be used as a substitute for granulated sugar, such as in coffee or tea.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2000 Kgs/Day
Land & Building (800 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.19 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 15 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 46.27 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.86 Cr
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	66%

ORTHOPAEDIC IMPLANTS AND INSTRUMENTS (PLATES & SCREWS) [3380]

Orthopedic implants can be defined as medical devices used to replace or provide fixation of bone or to replace articulating surfaces of a joint. In simpler words, orthopedic implants are used to replace damaged or troubled joints. The implant surgeries are performed only by highly specialized and trained surgeons. The surgical procedures for each implant involves removal of the damaged joint and an artificial prosthesis replacement. Orthopedic implants are mainly made from stainless steel and titanium alloys for strength and lined with plastic to act as artificial cartilage. Few are cemented into place and others are pressed to fit so that your bone can grow into the implant for strength. Osteoarthritis is the primary reason for orthopedic implants. Also called degenerative joint disease, Osteoarthritis causes cartilage to worn down resulting in painful bone to bone contact. Cartilage break down occurs as a result of excess body weight and/or the lack of joint movement. Your doctor will suggest implants as an option only when all non-surgical treatments have failed, including weight loss.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (1500 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.25 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 11.10 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.71 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 16.07 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	50%

CABLE LUGS MANUFACTURING (ALUMINIUM AND COPPER) [3382]

Cable lugs are the devices used for connecting cable and wire conductors in electrical installations and equipment. These are used when permanent, direct fastening methods are not feasible or necessary. In general, lugs are fixed to cables and wires by inserting the conductor/s into the barrel (tube) of the device and then barrel is crimped, soldered or welded onto the conductor for secure mechanical and electrical joint. The connection end of the lug is then fastened to connection point by means of a bolt, screw, or spring clip. Numerous sizes, configurations and material types are available to suit particular applications. Connector end of lug is

typically chosen for its compatibility to the terminal type. Fork or U-shaped lugs are used for screw terminals; closed-ring or O-type lugs are used for bolt-on applications; and pin lugs are used for press-on terminals. A cable lug also serves as a cable-size reducer, thereby allowing thick cables to be attached to a connector with a smaller diameter. Cable lugs are devices used for connecting cables to electrical appliances, other cables, surfaces, or mechanisms. The clamps that connect wires to an automotive battery are a common example of a cable lug, as are the ends of battery jumper cables. Designed to be easily installed and removed for repairs or maintenance, cable lugs area generally used when permanent, direct-fastening methods are not feasible or necessary. The words "cable" and "wire" are sometimes mistakenly interchanged. Cables are made from multiple wire strands, while wires consist of a single strand. Both cables and wires may be used with cable lugs of a suitable type. One end of a cable lug is typically used for connecting a cable, which could be soldered, welded, or crimped depending on the type. The connection end of the lug is then fastened to a matching terminal or connection point by means of a bolt, screw, or spring clip. Numerous sizes, configurations, and material types typically are available to suit particular applications, but metal is the predominate material used. A cable lug is sometimes called a "cable connector" or "cable anchor," depending on industry jargon and application. The connector end of a cable lug is typically chosen for its compatibility to the terminal type or anchoring method. Fork or U-shaped lugs are used for screw terminals; closed-ring or O-type lugs are used for bolt-on applications; and pin or spade lugs are used for press-on pin or blade terminals. A cable lug also serves as a cable-size reducer, thereby allowing thick cables to be attached to a connector with a smaller diameter. Lug is A connecting device with barrel accommodating respective conductor size of electrical cable and which has a fixing arrangement of termination by means of a bolt fixing or pin-insertion in tunnel type terminal blocks and screwing. Cable lugs, also referred to as Cable terminal ends or cable shoes are electrical supplies utilized to securely connect or terminate cables to electrical devices, power or control panels, junction boxes, equipments and machineries.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	400 Kg/Day
Land & Building (500 sq.mt)	Rs. 84.50Lac
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 28.95 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.07 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.34 Cr
Rate of Return	33%
Break Even Point	55%

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PAN MASALA (RAJNIGANDHA TYPE) WITH FORMULATIONS [3413]

Pan masala tobacco is the refined tobacco with catechu, chuna, flavouring agents and perfumery compounds etc. It refreshes the mouth and gives the feeling of cold in throat when taken in small amount. Pan Masala tobacco is chewed either with pan or directly without any other thing. Zarda of various grades, specified by different numbers, constitutes different proportions of zarda in tobacco. The higher the grade number of zarda panmasala, the higher it will contain zarda content. Zarda if taken in high dose is injurious to health and gives the feeling of laziness and unconsciousness. Kimam is the sweetened masala, usually taken by peoples who are not in regular routine of chewing tobacco. It is generally a mouth freshener and believed to increase appetite by improving digestion system. The custom of chewing breath fresheners after meals has a very long history, particularly in India. Pan Masala is a balanced mixture of areca nuts (also known as supari), catechu, cardamom, lime, flavouring agents and some natural perfuming materials. It is widely used to remove the bad odour of the mouth by providing a fresh breath and comes in attractive user-friendly packets and containers. Despite its growing demand in rural areas, pan masala is gaining prominence in urban areas of India. Factors like its immense popularity, constantly increasing disposable incomes, convenient packaging, aggressive advertising campaigns by manufacturers and the large-scale switching of consumers from tobacco products to pan masala are currently encouraging the growth of pan masala market. According to IMARC group, the Pan Masala market has reached values worth around INR 31,000 Crores in 2015 growing at a CAGR of 17% during 2008-2015. Among the various types of pan masala available in the Indian market, pan masala containing tobacco represents the dominating type accounting for more than 50% of the entire market. Pan Masala containing tobacco is followed by plain pan masala and flavoured pan masala. The Indian exports of pan masala are dominated by UAE accounting for around one-third of the total export values. UAE is followed by USA, Singapore, Afghanistan, South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. The report has also analysed some of the key players operating in the market. Rajnigandha represents the largest manufacturer of pan masala followed by RMD, Pan Vilas and Pan Parag.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1,00,000 Pouches/Day
Land & Building (6000 Sq.ft)	Rs. 1.34 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 75.00 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 4.51 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.72 Cr
Rate of Return	26%
Break Even Point	48%

PET PREFORMS AND CLOSURES FOR WATER, BEVERAGES AND EDIBLE OILS PACKING, SHRINK FILM (COLLATION FILM) & STRETCH FILM (INTEGRATED UNIT) [3383]

Stretch wrap or stretch film is a highly stretchable plastic film that is wrapped around items. The elastic recovery keeps the items tightly bound. In contrast, shrink wrap is applied loosely around an item and shrinks tightly with heat. It is frequently used to unitize pallet loads but also may be used for bundling smaller items. Types of stretch film include bundling stretch film, hand stretch film, extended core stretch film, machine stretch film and static dissipative film. The most common stretch wrap material linear low-density polyethylene or LLDPE, which is produced by copolymerization of ethylene with alpha-olefins, the most common of which are butene, hexene and octene. The use of higher alpha-olefins (hexene or octene) gives rise to enhanced stretch film characteristics, particularly in respect of elongation at break and puncture resistance. Other types of polyethylene and PVC can also be used. Many films have about 500% stretch at break but are only stretched to about 100 – 300% in use. Once stretched, the elastic recovery is used to keep the load tight. There are two methods of producing stretch wrap.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (7500 sq.mt)	Rs. 9.75 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 58.95 Cr
W. C. for 1 Month	Rs. 23.63 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 97.88 Cr
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	56%

N.C. PUTTY FOR AUTOMOBILE [3384]

The manufacture of automobile finishes is a highly specialized and versatile field. Automobile finished should have good durability, high gloss and attractive colours at lowest possible cost. The excellence in appearance of coating is an important criteria. For a paint formulator good appearance means smoothness, uniform and high gloss and brilliant colour and pattern of the finish. For having maximum smoothness in appearance the top coat which is responsible for this characteristic should be based on a resin

which atomizes very easily on spraying and the atomized droplets coalesce into uniform continuous and levelled films. The films should have no haziness due flocculation of pigments, the solvents should be compatible and rate of evaporation of solvents should be such that no blushing occurs. The paint film should have good strength, adhesion and durability. The film should not loose gloss, and no peeling, chalking, cracking or blistering of film should take place. There should be no fading of colour. The film should have desired level of adhesive, flexibility, elasticity and impact resistance. The surface of metals is pretreated with a substrate to deposit a layer of a compound which is adherent, uniform and has finely grained crystal type surface.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1000 Kgs/Day
Land & Building (600 sq.mt)	Rs. 74 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 15 Lacs
W. C. for 2 Months	Rs. 57.49 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.51 Cr
Rate of Return	21%
Break Even Point	63%

EPOXY COATED TMT BARS (SARIYA) [3385]

TMT bars or Thermo-Mechanically Treated bars are high-strength reinforcement bars having a tough outer core and a soft inner core. The very first step of the manufacturing process involves passing the steel wires through a rolling mill stand. Thereafter, these rolled steel wires are again passed through the Tempcore water cooling system. While passing the wires through the water cooling system, the water pressure is optimised. The sudden quenching and drastic change in temperature toughen the outer layer of the steel bar, thus making it super tough and durable. Once this process is over, the TMT bars are subject to atmospheric cooling. This is done in order to equalise the temperature difference between the soft inner core and the tough exterior. Once the TMT bar cools down, it slowly turns into a ferrite-pearlite mass. The inner core remains soft giving the TMT bar great tensile strength and elongation point. This design is unique to the TMT bars and gives superior ductility to the bars. Also, this unique manufacturing technique and the absence of Cold stress make this bar corrosion-resistant and boost its weldability.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 MT/Day
Land & Building (12000sq.mt)	Rs. 8.29Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 20.43 Cr
W. C. for 2 Months	Rs. 14 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 44.98 Cr
Rate of Return	38%
Break Even Point	53%

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<p>Tomato chillies and soyabean sauce Tomato concentrate Tomato ketchup, tomato puree and tomato juice Tomato powder Tomato processing unit Tomato processing unit Tomato products Tomato products in pouches Tomato pulp Tomato puree in tetra pack Tomato wafers</p>	<p>water i.v. fluids etc. Rose water Soda water bottling plant (carbonated beverage) Soda water bottling plant (carbonated) Sorbitol from maize starch Tender coconut water Tender coconut water Vitamin water Waste water treatment plants for industrial sector in india and their manufacturers Water chilling plant Water cooler Water treatment plant</p>	<p>Wooden Products, Furniture, Bamboo, Timber, Board, Plywood, Door, Window, Mdf Board, Sliding Glass Doors, Wooden Furniture, Wood Veneer, Cane Furniture, Wooden Boxes, Door Frame,</p>	<p>eucalyprus wood Partical board and laminated particle board Partical board from bagasse and rice husk Particle board Particle board from bagasse and rice husk Particle board from rice husk or wood waste or sugarcane bagasse or mixed of all above cap: 4 ton/day Plywood Plywood & plyboard Plywood and plyboards Polyurethane soles Poplar plantation Pulp from bamboo & wood Pulp from wood bamboo or grass Saw mill (wooden doors) Shisham plantation Tar from pine wood Toothpick (wooden) Toughened glass plant (import of float and clear glass) Twisted yarn (nylon) Veneer cum plywood cum mdf plant</p>
<p>Water Industry, Bottled Drinking Water, Vitamin Water, Mineral Water, Water Treatment Chemical, Coconut Water, Wastewater, Packaged Drinking Water, Rose Water, Soda Water, Spring Water, Water Tank, Distilled Water, Ice</p>	<p>Wheat Like Bakery Unit, Automatic Biscuit Making Plant, Automatic Bread Making Plant, Whole Wheat Porridge (Daliya), Wheat Husk Paper, Roller Flour Mill, Wheat Bran, Suzi, Atta, Maida, Besan</p>	<p>20 Litres PET Bottle Blowing Unit with PET Preforms for PET Bottles Activated carbon from wood charcoal Activated charcoal Bamboo Fibre Mat Board/ Bamboo Mat Board Bamboo sticks for agarbatti Bent wooden furniture Billiard table/pool table Bio gas plant Black board chalk (dustless chalk) Bomboo Broom (phool jhadu) Card board boxes Cartons for box Corrugated board and boxes (automatic plant) (using china machines) Corrugated board and boxes automatic plant (china machine based) Corrugated board and boxes plant (automatic plant) Cap:20 tpd Decorative laminated sheet (sunmica) Doors, windows and frames from bamboo Drawing board and tee square Fibre reinforced plastics Flush door and wooden panel door Flush doors Fuel briquettes from agro waste Glass reinforced gypsum mouldings Gypsum moulding Injection moulded plastic auto components Insulating press board Laminated particle board and hard board Laminated partical board Manufacture of bamboo plywood Mechanical pulps from wood Modular furniture manufacturing Nylon screen cloth with wooden frame Paper from tree bark,</p>	<p>Plywood Plywood & plyboard Plywood and plyboards Polyurethane soles Poplar plantation Pulp from bamboo & wood Pulp from wood bamboo or grass Saw mill (wooden doors) Shisham plantation Tar from pine wood Toothpick (wooden) Toughened glass plant (import of float and clear glass) Twisted yarn (nylon) Veneer cum plywood cum mdf plant Veneer making, plywood and plyboard making unit Waste Paper To Produce Egg Trays Wood charcoal and by products Wood metal polish Wood particle board from chips Wood peeling & veneer making Wood Plastic Composite Board Line Wood plastic composite line Wood polish Wood polish (non alcoholic) Wood primer for paints Wood wool Wood wool board Wood wool slab Wooden accessories for sewing machine Wooden boxes Wooden cane furniture Wooden cane furniture with export potential Wooden doors & windows Wooden doors, windows, shutters etc. with seasoning plant Wooden doors, windows, shutters Wooden furniture Wooden furniture wooden panel including kiln seasoning Wooden pallets, drums, chemical treatment & wood seasoning Wooden toys</p>
<p>Alcoholic beverages & venegar from coconut water Distilled water Distillery Drinking water (packaged) 2000 LPH Energy drink Ephedrine hydrochloride Mineral water Mineral water & soda water (packed in bottles, glasses & jars) Mineral water cum pet bottle manufacturing unit Mineral water in bottles, glass and pouches Mineral water in pouches (cap:3,00,000 litres/month) Mineral water processing unit of 3000 lit cap with added minerals Mineral water with soda water Monochlorobenzene Natural mineral water by reverse osmosis process Packaged drinking water Packaged drinking water (packed in 330 ml cup, 500 ml pet bottle, 1500 ml pet bottle and 20 ltr. jar) Packaged drinking water in bottles & jars Packaged water/ mineral water and soda water (packed in bottles, glasses & jars) Packed drinking water Pet bottle & mineral water Pet preform pet bottles cum mineral waters Polyethene bottles for mineral water Polyethene bottles for miniral</p>	<p>Atta, maida, suji and wheat bran Bakery and biscuits equipments fabrication Bakery gel (translucent semi solid paste) Bakery industry Bakery unit (pastries, bread, buns, cake, toffee etc.) Bakery, namkeen and confectioneries Besan plant Biscuit industry Bread Bread & biscuit plant Bread and biscuit plant (bakery industry) Bread boards Bread plant Bread rusks Flour mill (att, maida, suji, brans) Mini flour mill (atta,maida, suji) Roller flour mill Roller flour mill (300 tpd) Seed processing unit (wheat & rice) Wheat flour mill (Cap: 100 tpd) (atta,maida,suji, and bran) White bread making plant (15,000 loaves per day) Whole wheat porridge (dalia)</p>	<p>Avail One Free Copy of HI-TECH PROJECTS Industrial Monthly Magazine by Email, Contact at: eiriprojects@gmail.com Eiritechnology@gmail.com</p>	

Abrasive, Asbestos, Cement Refractories, Tiles, Bricks Etc			
<p>ABC block manufacturing plant Admixture for concrete Aerated concrete block Aerated concrete blocks/hollow blocks Aerated concrete blocks/hollow blocks using masa star800 af machine Aerated light weight blocks Aluminium oxide (activated alumina balls) Anti shock paving tiles (rubber tiles) Asbestors sheets Asbestos cement pressure pipe Asbestos cement sheet Asbestos gasket sheet Auto claved cellular concrete blocks Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks Autoclaved cellular concrete blocks Automatic brick making plant Automatic brick plant Block (precast) manufacturing factory Brake lining asbestos/resin based & asbestos free) Brick from stone dust Brick making industry Bricks by chemical treatment without drying Bricks from fly ash Bricks from stone dust Calcium silicate board Cement admixture Cement brick (hollow) Cement from clinker Cement grinding unit cap:200 tpd Cement plant Cement plant (100 ton/day) Cement plant (3200 tpd) Cement plant (cap:600000 ton/annum) Cement poles, jallies & tiles Cement roofing tile Cement tiles Cement tiles, canal line slab, kerv stone, payer rcc pipe,main hole cover, enterlocking etc manufacturing plant Cement water proofing compounds Ceramic fibers, ceramic fibre blanket, ceramic fibre board and ceramic fibre rope Ceramic glazed wall and floor tiles Ceramic insulator (LT/HT)</p>	<p>Ceramic porcelain tiles Ceramic sector (sanitaryware) Ceramic tiles factory Clay pipe (sw pipe) Coal tar distillation Coal tar pitch Construction chemicals Corrugated asbestos sheets Dry mortar mix Dry wall putty (white cement based) Fibre cotton from silica sand (beach sand) Fire bricks Flyash bricks Formulation and process of bitumen emulsion and coaltar ptich Fused magnesia G.I.pipe fittings Glazed ceramic tiles Granite cutting and polishing unit (100% eou) Granite slab and tiles Graphite ore beneficiation Gypsum based industry Gypsum based products Gypsum plaster board High alumina cement Hollow concrete blocks Hollow concrete spun pole Hollow spun concrete pole Housing construction company Integrated unit of lime stone to lime, sodium carbonate & bicarbonate and caustic soda Intergrinding of fly ash with portland cement clinker Interlocking concrete block Light weight roof tiles manufacturing unit Lime stone powder Lustre material for glazing (shining) of ceramic tiles Marble granite cutting & polishing unit Marble processing plant (marble cutting and polishing unit) Micronized powder of calcite (caco3) stone grinding Mini cement grinding Mini cement plant Cap: 400 tpd rotary kiln process Mosaic tiles Non asbestos cement corrugated sheet Non coking coal to coking coal Paver block and tile Paving block Pcc solid pole with reinforcement (not circular) Pine apple, tomato, fruit juice and other products bottling plant Plaster of paris</p>	<p>Plaster of paris construction purpose Plaster of paris for construction Plaster of paris tiles-boarders trim and made -ups Polymeric roofing felt Porcelain and ceramic tiles Portland cement plant (3200 tpd) Pre stressed concrete electric poles Pre stressed concrete pipes Pre stressed concrete railway sleeper and pcc poles Pre-stressed concrete railway sleepers Prefabricated construction blocks Prestressed concrete electric pole (rectangular) (cap:100 poles/day of 8 mtr to 11 mtr length) Prestressed concrete electric poles Prestressed concrete poles (psc poles) Production of lime putty (on hydrated lime base and on white cement base) Pumice white abrasive cake Pvc solvent cement Quick lime Quick lime plant cap:150 tpd Rcc bricks Rcc bricks (used in petrol pump flooring) Rcc hume pipe (reinforced concrete cement) Rcc hume pipes (reinforced concrete cement) (horizontal method) Rcc pipes Rcc poles Rcc spun pipe Ready mix cement concrete Ready mix concrete plant Ready mix dry mortar Rubber plate used in ready mix concrete plant (cement slurry 30%, rcc 30-40% gravels 10-15%) Salt glazed stone ware pipes and fittings Sand cement based ready mix mortars Sand lime brick manufacture Sanitary ware & wall tiles Sanitary ware manufacturing Sanitary wares & wall tiles/ floor tiles Semi automatic brick making Semi automatic brick plant Silica ramming mass Silica sand Sisal fibre reinforced cement roofing sheet Solvent cement for pvc pipes</p>	<p>Stone crusher Stone crusher and screening Stone paper manufacturing Stone ware pipes (s.w. pipe)/ clay pipes Sulphur roll Trading of sanitary and hardware goods White cement White cement based wall putty an cement paint manufacturing plant Zirconium silicate powder</p> <p>Agriculture And Food Processing, Agro Processing Technology, Canned Food, Snack Food, Frozen Food, Processed Food, Instant Food, Food & Beverage Industry, Food Preservation, Packed Food, Ready To Eat Food, Pickle, Grain Milling</p> <p>Agricultural chemicals (plant growth promoter and plant growth regulator) Agricultural chemicals (plant growth promoter and plant growth regulator) (agricultural chemicals) Agricultural equipments Agricultural impliments (hoe, mattock, axe, knife & hammer) Agricultural impliments with thresher Agro food processing unit (fruits and vegetables processing) Agrolactor soya milk Beer & wine Beer bottles from scraps Beer from potato Beer industry Beer industry (with government facility) Beer industry and alcoholic beverages Beer plant Beer plant (brewery) Beer, alcohol, imfl Canning & preservation of meat Canning & preservation of vegetables Canning of fruits & vegetables Canning of fruits (pine apple slices, litchies, cherries, strawberry in syrups) Canning of mango pulp & mango slices Cattle and poultry feed (animal feed)</p>

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<p>Chanachur, Bhujia, Ganthia (Automatic Plant- 10 Tpd) Chelated micron nutrients to agriculture sector Confectionery unit with toffee, candy, chewing & bubble gum Dall mill (pulse mill) cap-30 tpd Dry snacks Ferric and non ferric alum Flour mill cap: 25 tpd Food products (integrated units) Food colour Food colour & roasted groundnut gram peas etc. in pouches Food dehydration (fruits & vegetables) Food flavours (whisky), vodka, grape, butter scotch) Food grade grease or lubricant Food grade lubricant or grease Food grade phosphoric acid by thermal process Food park Food parlour Food processing and training centre Food processing industry Food processing unit (garlic, pine apple canning & tomato processing) Food products complex Food products complex (dehydrated onions, garlic powder & flakes, cattle feed, tomato powder, tomato products, canned fruits & vegetables, tomato puree, groundnut oil, refined oil, dehydrated grapes etc. Food products manufacturing (integrated complex) Frozen finger chip Frozen food by IQF technology Frozen food by IQF technology (individual quick freezing) (peas, cauliflower, spinach, carrot, beans, okra, mango, strawberry, corn etc.) Frozen food products Frozen meat Frozen meats processing Grain based alcohol-distillery (alcohol from grain) Green house Instant coffee Instant coffee & instant tea Instant food & fast food parlour Instant food (idli mix, dosa mix, sambhar mix, vada mix,</p>	<p>gulab jamun mix) Instant food mix idli mix, dosa mix, sambar mix, vada mix, gulabjamun mix, dhukla mix etc. Instant ice cream mix Instant mix unit (idli mix, dosa mix, samber masala mix, udidwada mix, gulabjamun mix, dhokli mix (etc.) Instant noodles Instant soups Instant tea Instant tea from black tea Jaggery plant (gur) cap 300 tcd Jaggery powder and solid jaggery (gur) manufacture from sugar cane (cap-400 tcd) Large multipurpose (meat, fish, vegetables and fruits) cold storage plant of a capacity approx. 2000 Ton Lecithin (soya based) Liquid calcium and mineral mixture for cattle feed Manufacturing plant for chapati, thepla and other snacks (chakri, puri and khakhra) Mini flour mill (atta, maida, suji) (20 ton/day) Mushroom production plant Oleoresin from spices Packaging of bhujia, channa, dalmoth Packaging of processed makhana Pan masala and mouth freshners Pickles Pickles & sauces Pickles, murabbas etc (veg & non vegetarian pickles) e.o.u. Preservation of raws mango juice Processed cheese Processed cheese & marine pdts Processed food (fruit juices, jams, jellies etc.) Processed foods & spices (eou) Processed readymade food Rava, maida, idli rava & wheat atta manufacturing plant Ready to eat food in tetra packs Ready to eat moong, halwa, panjeeri, green (dhania chutney) Ready to eat processed</p>	<p>cooked food Ready to eat retort packed food Ready to eat snack food Restaurant & food plaza Rice bran oil cap:300 tpd rice bran process (solvent extraction plant) Rice flakes, corn flakes & wheat flakes (integrated unit) Sago seed (saboo dana) Snack food (crax size) (roll and ball type) Snack food (fun flips, crax type) roll & ball type Snack food from corn grit (corn flakes) Walnut processing plant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alcohol, Beer Industry, Wine, IMFL, Country Liquor, Wine, Spirit From Sugarcane Molasses, Brandy, Gin, Vodka, Rectified Spirit, Potable Alcohol, Yeast From Molasses, Grape Wine, Rum, Ethyl Alcohol, Whisky And Allied</p> <p>Alcohol and vodka from potato Alcohol based deodorant manufacturing Alcohol drinks from ethyl alcohol by mixing of various flavours Alcohol from broken rice Alcohol from mahua flower Alcohol from molasses Alcohol from potato Alcohol from rice grain Alcohol from rice straw Alcohol industries based on tapioca starch Alcohol, beer, starch, liquid glucose, dextrose, sorbitol, vitamin-c Alcoholic beverages & venegar from coconut water Alcoholic drinks from ethyl alcohol by mixing of various flavours (flavoured alcohole beverages) Aluminium slug Aluminium sulphate Beer & wine Beer bottles from scraps Beer from potato Beer industry Beer industry (brewery) Beer industry (with government facility)</p>	<p>Beer industry and alcoholic beverages Beer plant Beer plant (brewery) Beer, alcohol, imfl Bottling plant country liquor from rectified spirit Brandy Brewery (beer) Plant Country liquor bottling plant (1,00,000 bottles/day) Country liquor bottling plant (10,000 ltr/day) Country liquor bottling plant in pet bottles (10,000 ltrs/day) Country liquor from molasses Country spirit bottling plant Ethyl alcohol (potable liquor) Ethyl alcohol from corn Ethyl alcohol from molasses Extra neutral alcohol with maize as raw material Grain based alcohol-distillery (alcohol from grain) Grape wine Icing sugar manufacture Imfl & country liquor Imfl (whisky) & country liquor Imfl (whisky) from potatoes Imfl bottling plant (8 lines) Imfl bottling unit Imfl wine, brandy, whisky, champagne Indian made foreign liquor (imfl) Instant coffee Integrated unit of sugarcane wax from press mud and sugarcane juice preservation Manufacture of distilled spirits & alcoholic beverages Mini sugar plant Potable beer (alcoholic) based on potato & barley/malt Rectified spirit Rectified spirit and ethanol from molasses Rectified spirit from mahua flowers Rectified spirit from molasses & mahua flowers Rectified spirit from rice straw Spirit from pine apple Spirit soluble maleic resin Sugarcane juice bottling plant in pet bottles Sugarcane wax from press mud Vodka from potatoes Whisky (imfl) Wine from banana Wine from dates</p>
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<p>Wine from mahua flowers Wine, brandy, whisky & champagne Yeast from molasses</p>	<p>Aluminium ingots from aluminium scrap Aluminium ingots from bauxite Aluminium ingots from scrap Aluminium label printing Aluminium phosphide from aluminium & phosphorus Aluminium rolling mill Aluminium sheet rolling mill Aluminium shots and knoched bars Aluminium silicate (precipitated) chemical process (not natural) Aluminium slug Aluminium wire drawing Capacitors (aluminium electrolytic tantalum electrolytic ceramic) Coating on metallised polyester film/metallised paper/ aluminium foil Cold rolling mill for stainless steel (4 hi mill to use hr coils) Copper foils Die making for aluminium extrusion Fused aluminium oxide Hard anodised aluminium Hard anodised pressure cookers and utensils Kitchen products made of stainless steel viz. (kitchen rack folding and fix, tokri for keeping vegetables patre, frooti for vegetables (wire, round pipe, square pipe) shelf, towel stand, cylinder trolley, kitchen stand wire, pipe, sheet) Piston assembly (aluminium alloy) Pre-sensitized (ps) plates of aluminium for offset printing Pressure cooker (aluminium) Pressure cooker & aluminium utensils Pressure cookware aluminium, stainless steel & hard anodized Pressure die casting (aluminium) Printed aluminium collapsible tubes Rolling mill induction furnace to produce re-bar Super enamelled aluminium & copper wires (from bar/rod)</p>	<p>Automobiles, Mechanical And Mechanical Projects</p>	<p>Aluminium utensils and circles Aluminium wire drawing and super enameling for winding Aluminium wire drawing and super enamelling Aluminium/copper cable lugs Anodised aluminium utensils Anodizing of aluminium (Aluminium anodizing) Anti scale compound for adding in sugar boilers Antimony oxide from lead scrap ARC welding filter glass Assembly of air conditioned/ chest freezer/ refrigerator under one production line Assembly of lpg stove Auto bulbs Auto clutch plates Auto control cables Auto electrical part (armature) Auto flaps for trucks & buses Auto gears Auto head light Auto horns Auto leaf spring Auto parts (electrical and electronic) Auto piston Auto piston ring Auto rubber moulding parts & steel jacks Auto rubber parts and turned components silent block bush and ceiling fan shaft Auto tubes Auto wire outer (outer for auto wire) Automobile body building & servicing Automobile brake Automobile bushes Automobile metal parts Automobile oil and fuel filters Automobile parts Automobile piston rings Automobile pistons Automobile polish Automobile radiator Automobile rubber parts Automobile tractor Automobile tubes (all range) Automobile workshop (garage & service centre) Automobile workshop and service centre Automobile workshop/garage</p>
<p>Aluminium And Aluminium Based Projects (Extrusion, Utensil, Rolling Mill Etc.)</p>		<p>AAC & ACSR aluminium conductors (all aluminium conductors) Agricultural equipments including threshers Agricultural equipments Agricultural impliments with thresher Air brake helical coil Air cooler Air filter Air filters (for scooter, car & excavators etc.) Alloy rims for car & motor bike Alloy steel casting (foundry) Aluminium & aluminium alloys from aluminium scrap to make utensils (induction furnace melted) Aluminium alloy ingots Aluminium alloy wheel rims Aluminium alloy wheels Aluminium and aluminium alloy from scrap Aluminium bottle manufacturing (cold extrusion of aluminium) Aluminium bottles (cold extrusion) Aluminium cans for beer packaging Aluminium cans for capacitors Aluminium caps for injection vials Aluminium composite panel Aluminium extrusion Aluminium fabrication (door, windows, slider etc.), glass plant and anodizing Aluminium foil (ultra thin soft grade) Aluminium foil cutting & roll making Aluminium foils Aluminium furniture Aluminium furniture & hardware Aluminium hot & cold rolling mill Aluminium ingots from scrap Aluminium sheet rolling mill Aluminium shots and knoched bars Aluminium utensils Aluminium utensils & school boxes</p>	

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Ask for the quotation for the required project report at
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* Technology of Glue & Adhesives with Adhesives Bonding & Formulations 1100/-110		* Packaging Technoloy 1150/-115		* Plastic Additives Technology 950/- 95	
* Complete Hand Book on Adhesives and Adhesion Tech. with Project Profiles 900/- 90		* Corrugated Boxes 1100/-110		* Technology of PET Bottles, Preform and PET Recycling 850/- 85	
SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, INKS, CANDLES & EXPORT BUSINESS		PAINT, VARNISH, SOLVENTS, POWDER COATING & LACQUERS		* Modern Technology of Extrusion & Extruded Prod. 800/- 80	
* Start Your Own Export Business (How To Export) 450/- 45		* Paint Pigment Varnish & Lacquer Manufacturing 450/- 45		* Technology of Synthetic Resins & Emulsion Polymers975/-100	
* Start Your Own Small Business and Industry 350/- 35		* Paint Varnish Solvents & Coating Technology 800/- 80		* Technology of Plastic Additives with Processes & Packaging 900/- 90	
* Candle Making Processes & Formulations Hand-Book 750/- 75		* Paint, Pigment, Solvent, Coating, Emulsion, Paint Additives & Formulations 950/- 95		* Complete Technology Book On Identification Of Plastics And Plastic Products Materials 975/-100	
* Stationery, Paper Converting & Packaging Industries 400/- 40		* Technology of Coatings, Resins, Pigments & Inks Industries 975/-100		* Identification Of Plastics & Other Plastic Process Industries 950/- 95	
* Modern Inks Formulaes & Manufacturing Industries 325/- 35		* Mfg. Tech. & Formulations H.B. on Thinners, Putty, Wall & Indu. Finishes & Synthetic Resins 900/- 90		* Complete Technology Book Of Plastic Processing And Recycling Of Plastics With Project Profiles 1250/-125	
* Profitable Businesses to Start for Entrepreneurs 400/- 40		* Technology of Synthetic Resins & Emulsion Polymers 975/-100		* Complete Hand Book Of Blow Moulding Plastics Technology With Project Profiles 975/- 98/-	
* Modern Small & Cottage Scale Industries 650/- 65		* Technology of Paints and Coating with Formulations 1750/-175		* Modern Technology Of Injection Moulding, Blow Moulding,Plastic Extrusion,Pet & Other 975/-100	
* Profitable Small Cottage Tiny & Home Industries (2nd Edn.)900/-90		* Powder Coating Technology 750/- 75		BEE-KEEPING & HONEY PROCESSING	
BIO FUEL, BIO GAS & BIOPROCESSING		PLASTIC/POLYMER PROCESSING, COMPOUNDING, INJECTION MOULDING, ROTATIONAL MOULDING, PLASTIC FILM, FIBRE GLASS, PLASTIC WASTE RECYCLING, MOULDS, PET & RESINS, ADDITIVES INDUSTRIES		* Tech Book On Beekeeping And Honey Products With Project Profiles 975/- 98	
* Technology of Bio-Fuel (Ethanol & Biodiesel) 975/-100		* Paint Technology Hand Book with Formulations (Acrylic Emulsion, Powder Coating, Leveling Agents, PU Ink Binders, Dispersing Agents,Formaldehyde, Polyester Resin, Acrylic Binders and PU Coatings) 1100/- 110		* Complete Technology Book on Honey Processing and Formulations (Harvesting, Extraction, Adulteration, Chemistry, Crystallization, Fermentation, Dried Honey, Uses, Applications and Properties) 1100/- 110	
* Mod.Tech.of Bioprocessing1475/-150		* Complete Hand Book on Paints, Varnish, Resins, Copolymers and Coatings with Manufacturing Process, Formulations/Tech 900/-90/-		* Modern Bee Keeping & Honey Processing 375/- 40	
* ModTech.of BioGas Production1975/-		* Manufacture Of Nitrocellulose Lacquers, Pu Lacquer, Vacuum Metallizing Lacquers And Other Lacquers With Formulations And Project Profiles 750/- 75/-		STARCH MANUFACTURING	
SWEETS, NAMKEEN & SNACK				* Technology of Starch Manufacturing (Applications, Properties and Composition) with Project Profiles 1100/- 110	
* Tech of Sweets (Mithai) 1050/-110					
* Technology of Sweets (Mithai), Namkeen and Snacks Food with Formulae 1750/- 175					
* Mfr. of Snacks Food, Namkeen, Pappad & Potato Products 900/- 90					

SPICE, SEASONING, CONDIMENTS & COLD STORAGE	MINERAL AND MINERALS	ORGANIC FARMING & FOOD/NEEM
* Technology of Spices and Seasoning of Spices with Formulae 975/- 98	* Hand Book of Minerals and Minerals Based Industries 975/- 100	* Hand Book of Organic Farming and Organic Foods with Vermi-Composting & Neem Product 1100/-
* Technology Of Spices (Masala) And Condiments With Project Profiles (Cultivation, Uses, Extn, Composition etc) 1100/-110	RUBBER CHEMICALS, COMPOUNDS	FISH FARMING & FISHERY PRODUCTS
* Spices & Packaging with Formula 900/- 90	* Rubber Chemicals & Processing Industries 400/- 40	* Hand Book of Fish Farming and Fishery Products 650/- 65
* Start Your Own Cold Storage Unit 900/- 90	* Modern Rubber Chemicals, Compounds & Rubber Goods Technology 1500/- 150	TEXTILE AUXILIARY & CHEMICALS
NON WOVEN TECHNOLOGY	* Technology of Rubber & Rubber Goods Industries 900/- 90	* Textile Auxiliaries & Chemicals with Processes/Formula 1050/- 105
* Complete Tech. of Nonwovens Fabrics, CarryBags, Composite, Geotextiles, Medical Textiles, Fibres, Felts, Apparels, Spunlace and Absorbent Nonwoven1175/- 120	AYURVEDIC/HERBAL MEDICINES	* Tech of Textile Chemicals with Formulations 1450/- 145
PHARMACEUTICALS & DRUGS	* Ayurvedic & Herbal Medicines with Formulae 750/- 75	* Modern Technology of Textile Auxiliary and chemicals with formulations 1100/- 110
* Tablets, capsules, Injectables, Dry Strups, Oral & External Preparations, Eye, Ear1575/- 155	* Hand Book of Ayurvedic Medicines with Formulations 900/-90	* Textile Processing Chemicals, Enzymes, Dye Fixing Agents and Other Finishes with Project Profiles 1275/- 125
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	STAINLESS STEEL, NON FERROUS METALS, BILLETS & ROLLING MILL	DISINFECTANTS, CLEANERS, PHENYL, DEODORANTS, DISHWASHING DETERGENTS ETC.
* Hand Book of Leather & Leather ProductsTechnology 850/-85	* Modern Technology of Non Ferrous Metals and Metal Extraction 1100/-110	* Manufacture of Disinfectants, Cleaners, Phenyl, Repellents, Deodorants, Dishwashing Detergents with Formulae 900/- 90
BIOTECHNOLOGY	* Processing Technology of Steels and Stainless Steels 1900/-190	COFFEE & COFFEE PROCESSING
* Hand Book of Biotechnology900/-90	* Modern Technology of Rolling Mill, Billets, Steel Wire, Galvanized Sheet, Forging & Castings 2500/-250	* Coffee & Coffee Processing 525/- 53
CERAMICS & CERAMIC PROCESS	* Mfg Tech of Non-Ferrous Metal Products 1750/- 175	ONION CULTIVATION/PROCESSING
* H.B.of Ceramics & Ceramics Processing Technology 1975/- 200	FOOD ADDITIVES/CHEMICALS AND SWEETENERS & FOOD EMULSIFIERS	* OnionCultivation, Dehydration, Flakes, Powder, Processing & Packaging Technology 975/- 98
* Modern Tech Of Ceramic Products With Composition 1100/- 110	* Modern Technology of Food Additives, Sweeteners and Food Emulsifiers 1575/- 156	BUILDING MATERIAL & CHEMICALS
TREE FARMING	* Technology of Food Chemicals, Pigments and Food Aroma Compounds 1100/- 110	* Technology of Building Materials & Chemicals with Processes950/- 95
* Hand Book of Tree Farming 800/- 80	DISPOSABLE MEDICAL PRODUCTS	TEXTILE, GARMENTS, DYEING...
MUSHROOM PROCESSING	* Technology of Disposable Medical Products 1750/-175	* Mod. Tech. of Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Finishing of Textiles 750/- 75
* Hand Book of Mushroom Cultivation, Processing & Packaging 975/- 98	SOYA MILK, TOFU & SOY PRODUCTS	* Technology of Textiles (Spinning & Weaving, Dyeing, Scouring, Drying, Printing and Bleaching) 900/- 90
BIOFERTILIZERS & VERMICULTURE	* Technology of Soya Milk, Tofu, Hydrolyzate, Allied Soyabean Products with project Profile 975/- 100	* Garments Manufacturing Tech. 900/- 90
* Biofertilizers & Vermiculture 900/-100	* Technology of SOYBEAN Products with Formulae 1100/- 100	BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, BISCUITS, COOKIES, BREAKFAST, PASTA & CEREALS
BIODEGRADABLE PLASTICS AND POLYMERS	PRODUCTS FROM WASTE	* Technology of Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers & Cookies with Formulations 975/- 98
* Modern Technology of Biodegradable Plastics and Polymers With Processes (Bio-Plastic, Starch Plastics, Cellulose Polymers & other) 975/- 100	* Technology of Products from Wastes (Industrial, Agriculture, Medical, Municipality, Organic & Biological) By Panda 900/- 90	* Hand Book of Confectionery with Formulations 900/- 90
* Production of Biodegradable Plastics & Bioplastics Tech 1500/-150	* Products from Waste Technology Hand Book 1100/- 110	* Breakfast, Dietary Food, Pasta & Cereal Products Tech 1150/-120
FROZEN FOOD/FREEZE DRYING	WINE PRODUCTION	* Modern Bakery Products 900/- 90
* Frozen Food Processing & Freeze Drying Technology 1000/- 100	* Technology of Wine Production and Packaging 1750/- 175	* Modern Bakery Technology & Fermented Cereal Products with Formulae 1250/-125
* Frozen Food Products 900/- 90	CASTING TECHNOLOGY	* Confectionery, Chocolates, Toffee, Candy, Chewing & Bubble Gums, Lollipop & Jelly Products 1750/-175
BEER, VODKA, BEVERAGE, WHISKY	* Casting Technology H.Book750/- 75	* H.Book of Bakery Industries 950/-95
* Beer, Cereal Based Beverages, Soy Beverages, Fruit Wine, Vodka, Tea Beverages & Beverages 1100/- 110	PULP & PAPER TECHNOLOGY	TECHNOLOGY OF FIBRES
* Mfg Tech Hand Book Of Gin, Rum, Whisky, Distillery Spirits, Brandy, Fruit Spirits, Flavours, Maturation & Blending With Other Alcoholic Beverage 1250/- 125	* H.B.of Pulp & Paper, Paper Board & Paper Based Tech. 1150/- 120	* Fibres With Manufacturing Processes & Properties With Project Profiles 975/- 100
	FLOUR MILL (ATTA MAIDA, SUJI)	
	* Start Your Own Wheat Flour Mill (Atta, Maida, Suji, Bran & Besan) 900/- 90	